

The Library Binder



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INSTITUTE

IN THE INTEREST OF
INCREASED USAGE AND
PROPER PRESERVATION
OF BOOKS

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Thoughts as we approach LBI's 25th Anniversary



I was born and brought up in what is called "the library binding industry." Actually, it is much more than an industry; it is a way of life. My grandfather, whose name I am proud to share, has been a successful businessman, but in addition, a craftsman and artist of distinction. His fore-edge paintings grace many a library and are proud examples of his love of books.

In a sense, he is the embodiment of the library binder in America today. By combining the competence of a businessman with the skill of a craftsman, he represents the ideals to which all library binders aspire.

The library binding industry is unique. It is the only industry supplying the needs of libraries which has only one customer—the library — and the service it performs touches the vital core of the justification of libraries: to have the volume a reader wants when and where he wants it in a form he can use, complete and readable.

It is the library binder's sole task to insure that this is done by assisting librarians in keeping their collections at maximum efficiency and usability. That has been the objective of CERTIFIED LIBRARY BINDERS and of Library Binding Institute, their trade association.

These were the values I learned from my father, the late Vernon Ruzicka, who learned them from my grandfather. Happily, as President of LBI, I have had an opportunity to see how these values are translated into hard practical business facts.

The past decade has been a tremendous

challenge to the industry. The vigorous growth of libraries throughout every phase of our society — municipal, school, university, government, and industry — has made imperative the growth and expansion of the library binding industry. The challenge met a response in the expansion of the productive capacity of the industry. New and different machinery and equipment, new modern plants, new industrial techniques — all of these have been part of the industry's efforts to keep pace with the requirements of their library customers.

As President of LBI, I take great pride in the progress that our industry has made, but, what is more important, this progress has occurred without any dilution of the values upon which our industry is based. Simply stated, they are quality and service at the lowest possible cost.

Largely responsible for this progress is the firm conviction of the industry that without cooperation nothing is possible, but with cooperation nothing is impossible. This is true of the Library Binder's relations with his customers, and it is true in the industry cooperation which manifests itself in the Library Binding Institute. When LBI was first formed, its programs and activities were largely determined by the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI. When ALA terminated the Joint Committee, LBI initiated new programs based upon its dedication to the ideals of service and quality. During the past decade its membership has reached the highest point in its twenty-four year history and librarians in increasing numbers have sought assistance from LBI on conservation problems. In 1958 alone, well in excess of 500 letters were received by LBI for material or assistance from librarians.

Conservation of library materials is a joint responsibility. On the individual level, it is a responsibility between a library and its library binder; and on the industry level between library organizations and library

binders; but basically it is a recognition that our society and civilization depends upon the written word and that all those who have any connection with it have a duty to make that written word available to all.

We, as an industry, are primarily concerned with the physical aspects of this obligation as they are translated in terms of books and the way they are bound. As President of LBI, it is my sincere belief that if the values that have guided us for the past twenty-four years guide us in the future, we shall have discharged our duty to the generations yet unborn.

JOSEPH V. RUZICKA, JR.
President, Library Binding Institute

Librarians and Libraries

by MR. EINAR L. LUNDBLAD
The Logan Bindery

Being a Bookbinder, not a writer, I have come in contact with many Libraries both large and small. They are fascinating. To me a Library is a huge dictionary for all, from children to scientists, to use — a store house of information. Thousands of books and magazines covering all subjects. In the reading Room of a large Public Library one may rub elbows with many kinds of people from all over the world, each and every one with one thing in common, to learn. One can, in a matter of a few minutes, receive any book out of many thousands.

I wonder how many individuals know the workings of a Library? The amazing system that few people see! In a large Public Library or Medical Library there is a constant flow of new material arriving each and every day. The Librarian and staff must know many languages and process all new materials. All information is kept in a card catalog and the card catalog is the key to the whole system. In the library catalog room there are thousands of cards containing the contents or index of the whole Library. With the Librarians help it is almost impossible not to find what you are looking for.

Just imagine what a memory a Librarian has. Reading journals and periodicals that arrive each day. Finding new material on a subject some client may have used the week before, remembering the subject and the clients name, then passing the new information on to him or her.

To sum it up, a Librarian must have a mind for organization, working with people, a liking for books, initiative, curiosity, imagination, humor and a very strong constitution. I salute all Librarians everywhere.

INDIRECT APPROACH

by ARNOLD GLICK
Glick Bookbinding Corp.

At the last New York State Library Association Meeting held in October at Rochester, New York, we tried something different insofar as exhibits are concerned.

I personally felt that the usual display of rebound books and bound periodicals etc. was of no real value. I further felt that librarians came from libraries stacked with books and that they were not especially interested in seeing more of the same even though in other surroundings.

We arranged for an exhibit of a collection of Presidential Campaign Mementos which proved quite successful.

It seemed like many more librarians stopped to chat than in the past when we had the usual exhibit. As a matter of fact, librarians still request information regarding the availability of this exhibit for their own libraries. Fortunately, we are able to arrange to fulfill this request.

We have just loaned to the Freeport Memorial Library in Freeport, New York, where Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly is the director, a collection of Valentines of Bygone Days. This exhibit is now on display at the library and is proving to be of interest.

We are planning to offer on loan various other exhibits to libraries in our vicinity. A few of the exhibits which we have available are Paperback Thrillers of the 1890s and Early 1900s, Famous Firsts in Newspaper Comics and Abraham Lincoln, among several others of equal interest.



HOW LIBRARIANS CAN HELP BINDERS GIVE BETTER SERVICE

by MRS. C. W. GROSS

Joseph Ruzicka, Inc.

Since most Librarians are women (and we are all supposed to be able to cook) and since the best chefs are all men (so we are told), perhaps we can reduce this phase of cooperation to a recipe. Take one Librarian and one Certified Library Binder (use only the best quality of ingredients), add one cup of common sense, one-half cup of mutual problems, one tablespoon of understanding of involved technicalities, a soupcon of forbearance: mix thoroughly and frequently and cook very quickly (times a-wastin) on a hot (modern slang) stove. Eat copious amounts early each year to avoid many binding headaches.

This basic formula should suffice but since there is a certain amount of space reserved for this article we must go into more detail. There are probably two areas of activity where Librarians can really help their binders give them better and faster service: (1) getting the books to the binder in the most expeditious manner, and (2) once there, assuring that they are bound properly and quickly, all with the least possible expenditure of precious time on the part of all concerned.

It is the writer's opinion that you should select a binder within a reasonable distance from your Library. There are certified binders strategically located in twenty-nine states (and one in Canada) and there are very few Libraries whose books must travel a 2000 mile round trip. In the eastern, southern and mid-western sections of the country, if you don't like the binder or binders in your own back yard, there is another and yet another a few hundred miles away in a nearby state. This assures the Libraries of better and cheaper service either through regular pick up bindery truck service or through the most convenient form of public carrier. Stay with the binder of your choice if he continues to give you the best possible product, intelligent service and a fair price. He can only improve his service if he can depend on reasonably regular pick ups with the resulting steady flow of work. It is costly and disruptive of planned work schedules to send a truck to a library, maybe the only call in that area, to find that the promised shipment was given to another binder the day before, or to find that it hasn't been prepared, or that the responsible Librarian is absent or some errand and no one else knows anything about anything. Sometimes the driver is asked to wait or even to take the books off the shelves. He doesn't mind except that one or two such requests can cause enough delay in his schedule that he is a day later arriving home — an undue

expense and a further delay in the service. So please don't ignore the scheduled arrival date and remember to send your return cards, or whatever notification system your binder uses, promptly. Too frequently one or two requests for pick ups are received after the driver has left on his route, necessitating long distance calls and so infringing on the equally precious time of other Librarians who kindly forward messages to our driver, and sometimes missing the pick up altogether.

To get off the truck route and back home where we started, remember that the desire to give the very best to a regular customer is strong in all of us. We have all experienced and enjoyed the extra attention and special service received in restaurant or store which we regularly patronize. It is satisfying not to be brought food you don't digest or shoes you wouldn't wear. Bindery workers are no different from waitresses and clerks — they are especially anxious to give full measure to the customer upon whom they depend not only for their next meal but for their next years bread and butter.

If it is at all feasible to do so, schedule your shipments at regular intervals such as weekly, monthly or biennially. This spreading of work throughout the year will definitely result in not only better service but a better product. Your binder will be able to keep an adequate, trained force working twelve months a year and not have to add too much green labor to Library work during a few too-busy summer months.

The volumes are now at the binder's, so let us move on to the second area and get them bound and back with the least time and effort. Those who should know have just published the fact that every business letter costs the sender \$2.00. This makes it worth our while to explore the possibilities of reducing to an irreducible minimum our letters of inquiry or instructions. There are two classes of instructions; general, applying to all your binding; and specific, applying to individual titles or volumes. Your binder should have in his permanent records your general instructions and what these are will largely depend on the type of Library. Those of a Library binding only books should consist of such details as what to do about missing pages; the use of Picture Covers, decorated and plain covers; the use and position of call numbers, what to do if these conflict with Picture Cover decorations, and where to find them if not on a binder's slip; any preference between gold and foil; the exclusion of certain colors, etc.

Specifically a binders slip need not be included in each book unless it is not to be bound in accordance with the general instructions. They should, however, be used if a certain color is required or the use of an inappropriate decorated cover avoided or unusual lettering needed. It is particularly important to use slips if the desired lettering differs from the title page as in the case of pseudonyms, transliterations and certain changes in foreign noun endings.

Identify your books other than on the covers or flyleaves, all of which will be discarded in the process. Most binders hesitate to put an order number on your pages and occasionally the binders slips become detached and the lack of a Library stamp or other means of identification causes delay and expense in the return of the book. And, equally important, if you do not submit a list of titles, submit the number of books in the shipment. Books are always counted and any discrepancy can be noted. Too often, an order is checked in, billed, and returned, and then the Librarian claims an additional volume. This means that there will be additional delay by the time the Librarian locates the book and sends it for binding and it even happens that it is too late to trace it and the book is irrevocably lost.

General instructions for binding periodicals should certainly include provision for location of indexes, supplementary material, division of thick volumes, supplying of missing issues and indexes, and lettering specifications regarding content, position, imprints and call numbers. A Library binding many foreign, technical and difficult volumes should supply even more detailed instructions.

Specific instructions should accompany each order in the form of a binder's slip in each volume, a list, or both. Most binding slips have a list of important instructions which require a simple check, as well as a space for special instructions. Learn the basic terminology so the old problem of semantics doesn't rear its ugly head. For example, do not use the word "back" but instead "spine" or "back cover". And please type, print or write plainly — for although we can usually read German, Polish, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin and even English title pages, we are usually not smart enough to transliterate from the Russian, Arabic and Japanese languages. Multiple volumes should be indicated as should any deviations from your general instructions. Volumes being bound for the first time should be checked as new and a color chosen. A binder cannot take a chance on a volume being new since his previous record may have been misfiled or former volumes could have been bound by another binder or been in a publishers binding. In these two latter cases, attach a rubbing with an exact color number. (You should

always, of course, be supplied with a sample book of standard colors.)

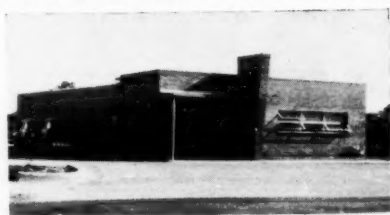
Try to avoid conflicting instructions on volumes of the same set — it is not unusual to receive three volumes of a title with three different sets of instructions. This calls for a bindery conference and sometimes for a special S.O.S. to the Librarian. Whenever possible volumes should be tied as they are to be bound, and if this differs from previous bindings, it should be so indicated. The binder cannot know what you wish if his records indicate a full volume to a binding and the current volume is tied in two parts, or vice-versa. This is another problem which usually necessitates an inquiry.

Send complete volumes and if this is not possible, indicate which issue is missing, and if you will supply later, or if the binder is to try to supply or bind incomplete. The confusion and expense of this particular problem has led many binders to discontinue the service and most of the rest of us are seriously considering doing so.

Rush items needed prior to normal delivery should be indicated in a letter. Otherwise, especially in very busy seasons, these volumes can be warehoused awaiting their turn to be checked into the bindery for a period long enough to have them bound and returned to the library. If substandard binding is involved, such as LUM or other storage binding, separate it from the Library binding and send it in as large quantities as you can and at less busy periods so that you can be assured of reasonable service and prices. The same thing is true of extra-bindings, restorations, portfolios and the like. These two general categories of binding just will not fit into a regular production schedule and can definitely slow up the regular shipments. But, as we were saying —

Take one Librarian and one Certified Library Binder, add one cup of common sense ...

AUSTIN BINDERY ADDS CAPACITY



Hill Book Bindery

Work is now under construction to increase plant area to a total of 7600 square feet. The addition will add 4600 square feet of production and storage area. The new plant will be completely air-conditioned.

New Books and the Library Binder

by DUDLEY A. WEISS



Probably no invention of man has accomplished as much in furnishing him with the tools with which to make this a better world for himself, his family and his society than the invention of the printed book. It is one indispensable device we have for the preservation and continuation of our culture. The value of the printed word lies in its use, for therein is to be found the pleasure, education, stimulation, and inspiration which a book affords the reader.

But books are physical things, consumable and expendable. Consumers' requirements vary with respect to the demands placed upon the physical stamina of a volume. Some volumes, perhaps the bulk of fiction are read once or twice, or at most a half dozen times, before they are placed upon a shelf to become part of the decor of a room. Other volumes, such as those in libraries and schools, may be subjected to repeated use and circulation. The habits of readers may vary from that of a bibliophile who carefully opens a volume in the proper way, and then ensconces it in a protective cover, to the youngster who uses the volume for a bat in an impromptu baseball game.

There are many ways to bind a book, depending to a large extent on the usage to which it is to be put. Library binding and prebinding are the only bindings specifically engineered to meet the rigors and requirements of normal library and school usage.

Definition of Library Binding and Prebinding

There is only one type of binding which can accurately be termed Library Binding and Prebinding. This is binding which meets all of the specifications in the LBI Standards for Library Binding and Prebinding.

An examination of the Standards reveals that they consist of two basic parts, specifications as to materials, and methods of construction. Construction of a library bound or prebound volume requires some forty or more separate steps. Great care was taken in the original development of the Standards and the same care is exercised in their revision from time to time.

History of Standard Library Binding and Prebinding

Although binding for libraries goes back

many centuries, and many of our library binders are third and fourth generation binders, its existence as a separate industry really began about the turn of the century with a type of sewing designed to give the maximum strength of a volume. The most prevalent method was one called "oversewing." Shortly after the turn of the century, the American Library Association began to study the development of a special binding for library use. With the invention of the oversewing machine in the early twenties, it became economically feasible to concentrate on library binding as a specialized type of binding. About 1923 the ALA issued the first specifications for library binding which were the result of cooperation with leading binders associated with the Library Binders Group of the Employer Bookbinders of America. These specifications began a process of standardization which received a tremendous thrust forward in the 1930's when the ALA and LBI set up a Joint Committee which revised the specifications. Two such specifications were issued in the '30s. One applied to rebinding and was called "Minimum Specifications for Class 'A' Library Binding of the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI," and the other to prebinding called "Standards for Reinforced (Pre-Library-Bound) New Books." Both were approved by the Council of ALA, the LBI, the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI, and, in addition, the prebinding specifications have the approval of the Book Buying Committee of ALA. Following the issuance of these Standards, they were from time to time revised, the most recent being by LBI last year when they were issued in their present form.

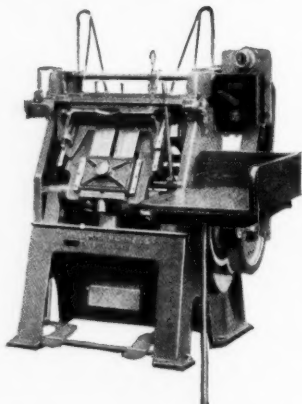
Importance of Standards

There are two important consequences which flow from the use of these Standards.

The first relates to readers. Perhaps the fundamental test of the adequacy of a library is the availability of a volume a reader wants at the time and place he wants it, and in a form he can use. This applies to all readers, whether it is a prekindergarten child being introduced to the wonderful world of books by being exposed to beautifully designed picture books which intrigue child and adult alike, or whether it be a research worker in government, industry or college seeking ideas and facts. The constructional and material features of library binding and prebinding were engineered with reader requirements in mind.

There are many illustrations of this cardinal principle. For example, oversewing insures that each signature or page is securely affixed and the entire volume strongly attached to

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OF LIBRARY BINDING**



Send for descriptive Literature

**OVERSEWING MACHINE
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endleaves of a strength and construction sufficient to hold the book in cover. Furthermore, the volume will remain intact and complete. It is not unusual for a volume properly bound, to withstand several hundred uses or circulations. The life of the book is prolonged by Library Binding.

Another example is the matter of collation. One of the most expensive operations in the rebinding of volumes and periodicals is the collation of the volumes to make certain that they are complete for the reader. Tables, plates and maps, pages and issues are carefully checked and processed.

In addition, the requirements as to rounding, backing and the like insure a volume easy to use.

But a volume is more than a collection of pages in a strong cover. The esthetic appeal, particularly with respect to juveniles and other children's volumes is extremely important. Form and substance merge into one artistic rendering of an idea combining the skills of the author and the artist. Indeed, it is frequently the eye appeal which attracts the child to the volume.

Today both rebounds and prebounds more than adequately meet the cosmetic requirement of books. Not only is library binding buckram available in a rainbow of colors, but the artistic skill of illustrated covers accurately and faithfully capture the concept of the artist and author. This is especially true in the case of prebinds for juveniles where strength and beauty are combined to produce a volume as attractive to a prospective reader as the author intended, while at the same time it can withstand the punishment only the young can inflict upon a book he is enjoying.

The second consequence flowing from the use of the standards relates to the librarian. Faced with problems of conserving books and periodicals, the librarians of America have found in the standards for library binding and prebinding the answers to their requirements. Essentially, theirs is an economic problem. Volumes in their collections constitute their inventory. In order to maintain and continue to add to their inventory, which is necessary to service their readers, they must obtain the maximum circulation or use of their existing inventory at the lowest cost per circulation or use. An adequate budget for library binding and prebinding is a prerequisite for sound library administration. Parenthetically, this has a real and substantial effect on the economic capacity to buy new volumes, for the reason that by obtaining more circulations from older volumes, it is possible to expend more funds on new volumes.

But there are other than economic reasons why librarians and binders work closely together. Book sellers have many different types of customers. So do most other vendors. Library binders have only one type of customer,

the library. In effect, his shop is an economic adjunct to his library customer. Conservation is a continuing process requiring inspection of materials, scheduling and a number of other related matters. One of the most striking experiences is to visit a library bindery and watch a shipment of volumes go through processing. They are received as a heterogeneous collection of worn, decrepit volumes of assorted sizes and shapes. The modern library bindery has mechanized almost every operation and at the end of the line the volumes appear bright, clean and as attractive as when new. In addition, they can be expected to give three to four or more times the number of circulations or uses as the original bindings.

Prebinding

While many library binders do prebinding, there is a distinction between selling prebinds and doing prebinding. Normally, a library binder will rebind worn volumes, and bind periodicals for a library. He may also and often does prebind new volumes, which a library has purchased, but which it wishes to have bound in library binding. Normally, he does not sell any books. There are firms, however, which specialize in selling prebinds. These firms are library binders who normally purchase unbound volumes, usually in sheets, from publishers (although they may also buy bound publishers' editions.) These are then bound in library binding and sold to librarians. Some confusion has arisen recently in connection with the use of the words "prebind, prebounds and library binding." Strictly speaking, library binding and prebinding are applied to bindings which meet the Standards which have, in essence been in effect since the '30s. It is a misrepresentation, quite confusing to librarians, to call a volume "library bound" or "prebound" when in fact it is only partially reinforced, but does not conform to the accepted standards. A library has many different kinds of bindings in its collection which may vary from very fine bindings to mere pamphlets stapled together. Only one is true library binding and prebinding, and that binding is the one conforming to the Standards.

I point this out in commenting upon prebinding, because that is the area where the confusion of terms is most often apparent. A true prebinder does not compete with a publisher. As a practical business matter he is a publisher's most valuable ally. There are several reasons for this, but a most important one is to be found in the method by which librarians purchase books. Let us suppose a librarian wishes to purchase 100 titles. These may be sold by upwards of 100 publishers. If there were no prebinder, separate purchase orders and other administrative procedures would be required for each purchase order, procedures including the final act of making and mailing out checks for each separate invoice. This entails a costly procedure and

could reduce the library book budget. The prebinder, however, stocks the popular titles of most publishers. These are normally selected well in advance of publication date, purchased from the publisher in sheets, and prebound. By referring to one catalogue and by placing one purchase order, the librarian can order all of the desired volumes. The publishers and librarians save considerable sums by this method of distribution. The prebinder thus performs the twin functions of book wholesaler and library binder. The implications of this to the publisher are not often clearly understood. Let us consider this a little more fully.

In most instances it is not practical for a publisher to publish and market his own books. Instead he edits, publishes and does preliminary advertising, and depends upon jobbers to make distribution.

For example, a volume in publisher's binding lists at \$2.95. When sold to a jobber in this binding, the publisher receives \$1.534, which is the total amount for author's royalty, editing, publication, binding and preliminary advertising. When the publisher sells the same volume in folded and gathered sheets to a jobber of prebinding, he sells it for \$1.475. This is the total amount for author's royalty, editing, printing, folding and gathering, but no binding.

The difference in amount received by the publisher is 5.9c a book, and no binding costs are involved. The total cost of the publisher's binding would be approximately 30c a book. In other words, the publisher makes about 24c more per book when he sells to a prebinding jobber than when he sells to other jobbers. From the financial angle, this means a publisher receives 15½% more by selling to a prebinder jobber than to other jobbers who sell in the publisher's bindings.

It might be argued that when prebound books are used, fewer books serve more people, and this is a disservice to the publisher. But on the other hand, this enables a librarian to expend more money on new volumes, and a prebinding jobber does a necessary and valuable job for the publisher in advertising and selling the publisher's volumes, using both direct and mail order selling facilities, thereby increasing the overall sales of a volume.

It is examples such as these which emphasize the necessity of clear and precise thinking in analyzing the importance of the prebinder to the publisher. The failure to think through the situation can be harmful to librarians. Here is an instance of such a situation. Some librarians, and from the records of sales, we think only a few percentage-wise, have asked for publisher's bindings which are a little stronger, but not so strong as library binding. When a publisher so strengthens his binding, he adds on the cost to the list price of the volume, thus adding to the price which the prebinder jobber, and of

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necessity his librarian customer, pays, since his price is based upon list prices. This is uneconomic, and harmful to the librarian, the rebinder, the jobber, and the publisher, since it cuts down the extent to which available funds may be expanded for new volumes. Retail sales may also be affected, too, because of the increase in list prices.

From a dollar and cents point of view, the rebinder jobber, and I refer to the true rebinder who uses library binding, is the publisher's best customer, and it would seem to make good business sense that the publisher leave prebinding to the rebinder. From the point of view of the librarian this would appear to be true without any question.

The vitally necessary economic function performed by the rebinder has justified the large expenditures of capital required to build modern plants and equipment, and to maintain extensive inventories, which characterize the rebinders who are members of LBI. They have met the challenge of our fast growing school population, and have helped both the publisher and librarian serve the needs of young America.

No discussion of library binding would be complete without some observations with respect to how publishers and binders can mutually help each other, with particular emphasis upon the things those associated with the publishing industry might do.

First: Is the requirement that each understand the function of the other. Since a library is a collection of many volumes for many purposes, the function of library binding and prebinding should be confined only to those materials which are to be subject to the rigors of normal library use. The Standards prescribe the minimum construction and materials for such use. Anything less, is not true library binding. Hence, there is no competition between publishers and library binders. An adequate library budget for library binding and prebinding helps publishers sell more new volumes.

Second: And this logically derives from the first, is the use of proper terminology. If a volume is bound according to the Standards call it "library binding" or "prebinding." If it is not, call it precisely what it is, whether it be reinforced or strengthened. All have a place in the library, but let's not confuse the librarian.

Third: We must all understand the nature of the technological processes of library binding. A publisher's bound volume is capable of mass production techniques because of a quantity of volumes identical in size, shape and other physical dimensions is processed at one time. In library binding the contrary is the rule. Because volumes of different sizes, shapes and condition are processed on the same line, the equipment and machinery is quite different from that of a book manufacturer. The two businesses are entirely different and distinct. For a library binder to manufacture new volumes is as uneconomical as for a publisher to do library binding. Similarly, the economics of prebinding must be understood, particularly the service of the rebinder in making available to a librarian volumes from many publishers, thus reducing costs to publishers and librarian alike.

Fourth: And lastly (and this especially applies to publishers and book manufacturers) particular attention should be paid to those details which will make binding and prebinding for librarians easier. Specific reference is made to such details as bleeding of pictures on all margins, and particularly the inadequacy of inner margins. Volumes with inadequate inner margins, for example, are costly if not impossible to put into library binding. This increases the cost to libraries, and tends to reduce the amount of available funds for the purchase of new volumes. Adequate inner margins, and other design features can be provided for without substantial additional cost to the publisher, volumes so bound appeal to librarians, and their sale is therefore encouraged.

Another area of particular importance is the matter of paper. In many volumes the stock is not suited to original binding, rebinding or prebinding. This creates many problems for libraries as well as library binders.

If I were to emphasize any one point in

this whole subject it would be the need of clear thinking on the part of the publishing industry. It seems to me that the time has come when they should realize that we are dealing with two separate and distinct industries, that the prebinders are among the publishers' most profitable sources of business, and that rather than being competitive, they assist publishers in many ways. And as for rebinding, it in no way hurts publishers, but in fact helps them by stretching librarians' dollars.

Watson of Motter Retires

Wallace J. Watson, who had been with the Motter Bookbinding Company for 34 years, retired January 3, 1959. Mr. Watson joined the firm March 2, 1925 and has worked with three generations of the Motter family. Since he has watched the growth of the many beautiful lakes in this area, Mr. Watson plans to put in many hours with rod and reel in his retirement.

THE PROPER PREPARATION OF PERIODICALS AND BOOKS FOR SHIPMENT TO THE BINDERY

by JOHN W. LEATHERMAN
Heckman Bindery

In order that periodicals and books may be properly prepared for shipment to the bindery, a clear understanding should be had between the librarian and binder concerning general library binding instructions. These instructions should be general in a literal sense and not pertain to any specific volume or any unusual procedure that may be required. The general binding instructions should include instructions to the binder concerning the handling of volumes where issues, or pages, or parts of pages, are missing. He should be advised if he should write the library, return the volume unbound, install stubs, or supply issues in these cases. If the index is not received with the volume, the librarian should indicate whether the binder should write them, bind without, or insert a stub. An understanding should be reached concerning whether the issue contents should be bound in regardless of pagination, or bound in front when no volume contents are published. If the librarian requests that advertising be removed, the binder shall be advised whether to remove all pages not numbered with subject matter and whether the editorials, feature articles, Readers Say, letters, and short articles be removed if pagged with the advertising.

Some agreement should be reached concerning whether supplements should be bound where published, or bound in the back of the volume using a separation sheet of contrasting color.

Usually when supplements are very large, it is most practical to bind them separately but the library should advise the binder concerning their preference.

If maps are included in the volume and are loose and quite thick, would the librarian prefer that they be placed in a buckram or

paper pocket in the back of the volume, or bound where the publisher has placed them? Since most binders make an extra charge for hand sewing, the library should advise their binder whether to proceed when necessary with hand sewing without notifying them, or to write for approval before proceeding.

Other items that should be a part of the general instructions are, whether or not a library imprint is desired; whether or not panel lines should be used and if so, how many and where; and whether or not call numbers should be printed on the spine and if so, the measurement desired from the top of the call number to the bottom of the spine. Also, the librarian should advise the binder where the call number may be found in the fiction books and in this connection, the librarian should see that they are penciled on the page sufficiently far from the edge of the book so that they will not be partially trimmed off. The call numbers should always be penciled in a uniform place in each book.

The librarian should, also, advise the binder whether or not Illustrated Covers are desired on their fiction books. These represent some of the important parts that should be discussed and understood before the actual preparation of specific volumes can be undertaken. Some binderies provide special forms on which the librarian can record this information but in any case, it is recommended that these items be in writing and copies supplied for both the binder's and librarian's file.

Generally speaking, the preparation of books for binding is simpler than the preparation of magazines and we shall refer to them first. The preparation of fiction books is the simplest of all, for they do not require a

binding slip for each volume. All that is necessary is to underscore the beginning letters of the principal words in the title and author to indicate to the binder what should be printed on the spine. It is extremely desirable to furnish a list showing each title and if the librarian requests that call numbers be printed on non-fiction books only, these should be clearly indicated on that list. It is time consuming procedure for a binder to separate fiction books from non-fiction books when a list indicating each is not furnished. Although binding slips are not ordinarily needed for fiction books, they should be used in all cases where instructions might be of a special nature, and cannot be covered by the general instructions.

For the preparation of college or reference books, it is desirable that a binding slip accompany each volume. Some binderies furnish a binding slip in triplicate. When these are furnished one copy is retained by the library and two copies accompany the volume to the bindery. One of the copies in the volume can then be used instead of the list and the original copy will be returned in the bound volume. Lists are not required on orders where triplicate binding slips are used for each volume. Specific instructions should be noted on the binding slip concerning the buckram color code number, color of print desired, and the printing that should appear on the spine. Any instructions of a special nature may, also, be included such as: hand sew, bind with missing page, letter title also on front cover, etc. If the book is to match a set previously bound, a rub or a sample must accompany the volume since most binders do not keep a file of patterns for books.

In preparing periodicals for binding, a binding slip should accompany each volume sent for binding and in order to simplify the preparation of binding slips, the use of some type of a periodical record card is highly recommended. It is the purpose of such card to record first the information concerning how the periodical is published, whether an index is published, and how furnished, and the address of the publication. The record card should then show the manner in which the periodical should be bound, and for convenience, the information should be listed in the order usually shown on the majority of binding slips. The exact wording of the printing to be placed on the bound volume should be shown.

When the library has completed its file of periodical record cards for each periodical that it binds, the preparation of the binding slips becomes a simple matter. The information may be copied directly from the cards and the correct volume number and date inserted on the binding slip for the periodical being bound. Each periodical volume should

be tied separately after making reasonably sure that the volume is complete and that the binding slip is properly filled out. For best service and lowest cost, only perfect volumes should be sent for binding and these should include indexes where furnished. Most binderies do provide a service for the purpose of obtaining missing issues and parts on the request of librarians, but this is costly to both binders and libraries and in most cases can be better accomplished by the library themselves. If it is necessary to ask the binder to supply a missing part, the incomplete volume should be held at the library pending the arrival of the part to be supplied. A list of the periodicals need not accompany the binding shipment when triplicate binding slips are used. If single binding slips are used, a list should be furnished. If a periodical is being bound for the first time, notation of this should be made on the binding slip. If the bindery to whom you are sending your shipment has not previously bound any periodical included, a rub-off or a sample volume must accompany the unbound one so that the binder can match as closely as possible the color of buckram and printing previously used.

To sum up the important points in the preparation of books and periodicals for shipment to the bindery, we first must have a clear understanding between the binder and librarian concerning the general instructions to be followed. Second, a periodical record file of titles to be bound should be prepared and maintained. Third, binding slips should be properly used, recording the information found on the record cards as well as specific instructions. Fourth, in so far as possible, only complete volumes in good condition should be included in the shipment. And fifth, each periodical volume should be tied up separately with the binding slips enclosed.

Procedures may vary slightly in each library and bindery relationship, but by following these suggestions periodicals and books will be properly prepared for binding.

There has not been a discussion in this article concerning the preparation of other materials for the binder, such as the binding of rare books and their restoration, mounting of maps, binding of newspapers, the making of slip cases and solanders, the binding of materials under the specifications for lesser used materials, etc. Obviously, standard procedures are difficult to set up for most of these items so an understanding should be reached between the librarian and binders as to how these items should be handled.

"Understanding" is the key word in a successful library and bindery relationship. Understandings must be reached before procedures can be set up and made to function.

May, 1959

The Library Binder

The Non-Conformist--Beware!

By J. GEORGE ORT

Pres., Art Guild Bindery, Inc.

The desire to be different, to look different, to do things differently, to be a non-conformist, is present in most of us. It is smart to be different, it is fashionable to be a non-conformist.

We strive to reflect our personalities in the clothes we wear and we endeavor to protect our individualities in the decor of our homes. Our yearning to be different from what we really are causes us to be hypocritical in our loyalties to traditions and in our acceptance of the fads and the ultra modern. Not to conform to the conventional, not to run with the pack or to adhere to the contemporary, often entails not only self-sacrifice and self-punishment, but at times inflicts inconsideration, boredom or discomfort on those whom we wish to impress with our non-conformity. Who has not suffered through an otherwise enjoyable evening in the home of an antique enthusiast for the lack of a comfortable chair or endured near crippling contortions, riding in an adorable and unique foreign made car, that "simply is the most."? We have no quarrel with, or objection to the non-conformist, so long as he does not force his "oddity" on us or cause us to submit and suffer in silence the pains of languid boredom.

The non-conformist is to be found everywhere, in all walks of life, professions and circles of society. It behooves us, therefore, to be on the alert at all times, and — to beware of the non-conformist.

For our consideration let us limit ourselves to three types of non-conformists.

THE NON-CONFORMIST— the Library Binder.

First there is the non-conformist library binder. He is the one who does not conform to the Library Binding Standard. The quality of the materials used in the bindings done by him do not conform to the specifications of the Standard. His workmanship does not conform to that "built-in" craftsmanship required by the Standard. In his particular case being a non-conformist simply means ignoring time-tested specifications, by-passing quality assuring standards, non-compliance with the requirement to provide protection-giving insurance and other circumvention of sound conventional accepted business practices. Such a non-conformist may have the distinction of being different, but you may be assured, he does not display the emblem of the Library Binding Institute — the seal of certification. Members of LBI are conformists. They adhere to all the specifications of the Standard; they conform to the Federal Trade Commission's

Fair Trade Practices Regulations for the Library Binding Industry. They make certain that customer's property left in their care is adequately insured against possible damage by fire or water damage resulting from fire. Certified binders are conformists to sound, ethical and honest business practices and adherence to the Library Binding Standards.

Beware of the Non-Conformist!

THE NON-CONFORMIST—the Publisher.

Secondly, we should like to consider the non-conformities of the publisher. Here we are dealing not so much with concealed non-conformities with regard to the quality of the product, but rather are we confronted with the lack of exercise of good taste and the ignoring of technicalities which, while not necessarily economically profitable to the publisher, can be most uneconomical to binders and librarians.

It is not too many years ago that non-conformist publishers of either books or periodicals first thought of "bleeding" illustrations, but today we have almost as many non-con-

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formists as we have conformists to the technically wise and tastefully superior treatment of providing all-around ample margins. But many are not satisfied with extending illustrations and advertising to the every edge of the page or into the fold, but they want to be "different" to the point where captions and page numbers are in the unavoidable path of the cutting knife or the sewing needle.

And what about the publisher who violates the conventional methods of placing the index at the end of the volume but instead begins the same on the verso of the title page, but continues the pagination with that of the text?

Another form of non-conformity in the field of publishing and of more recent origin is the use of half-pages, either cross-wise or length-wise. Such practices are definitely "different" but can any merit whatever be ascribed to them? We could go on, ad infinitum, and cite examples of other acts of the non-conformist publisher, but those already given should be sufficient reason for us to be cautious and — to beware of the Non-conformist.

THE NON-CONFORMIST—the Librarian.

We know a librarian in whose library one cannot find a "QUIET" sign and smoking is permitted in the reading and reference rooms and the soft-drink machines are within easy access to the patron in any part of the modern structure. This is not the conventional practice in the great majorities of libraries. To initiate such departures from the customary requires the convictions and fearlessness of a non-conformist for in addition to "selling" the board of trustees on such an innovation, an old-fashioned and critical public has to be reckoned with as well. We shall not pass judgment on whether such a break from tradition is to be recommended or not, for we want to concern ourselves with a different type of non-conformist librarian.

Due to the Library Binding Standard and the joint efforts of binders and librarians, a great degree of uniformity in binding styles, binding instructions and binding processes has been achieved over the years, the benefits of which are enjoyed equally by binders and librarians. Within this suggested plan offered to librarians in the form of printed binding slips by nearly all binders, there is to be found an astonishing amount of variety, yet there is the non-conformist whose ideas are different from those of his colleagues and generally accepted binding methods. He insists, for example, on the use of upper and lower case letters on all titles, even though the exclusive use of "caps" would produce much more legible lettering and often enhance the general appearance of the spine of the book. This is especially true on single line titles. Or why would one librarian among

hundreds insist that endsheets on all books and periodicals bound for his library must be gray or tan when nearly everyone else uses a subdued white or cream colored endsheet? This means not only making and stocking one special item for one customer, but the rarity of such a non-conformist request often invites error and consequent disappointment and not infrequently results in costly corrections.

What reasonable explanation can the non-conformist librarian give for his explicit request to "use 'Vol.' for volume designation on periodicals, including all foreign titles except German, where the designation 'Band' is to be used"? Why not use "Tome" on French or "Vyp." on Russian titles? The conformist, of course, would use "Vol." on all periodicals regardless of the difference in language.

Many more examples of non-conformities of a similar nature could be enumerated but such a listing would accomplish little, yet their existence, like many other non-conformities can inflict inconsiderations, and in the business world, inconsiderations always have a way of translating themselves into costly expenses — expenses which could easily be avoided by simple conformity.

Beware of the non-conformist.

What we have said here is not intended to be a denunciation of the non-conformist en masse, but rather a plea for conformity in certain areas where librarians, publishers and binders can help themselves by helping each other and thus contribute to bringing about a mutually beneficial state of normalcy. Whatever arguments may be made in derision of the cause of non-conformity or for espousing the cause of standardization, life would be a dull existence without the former and dismal chaos in the complete absence of the latter. Most of us represent the embodiment of certain idiosyncracies, and confessing to be a non-conformist does not attach to one's character the stigma of an evildoer, nor does it provide a license to ignore established social and ethical practices. The writer considers himself a non-conformist along various lines and finds himself more often in the camp of the minority than running with the pack and while he would not spoil his steak with even a sparing application of catsup, he puts sugar and cream on his strawberries, but leaves escargots to those who want to be really different.

The man who drives a "Stutz" roadster down the boulevard in 1959 is a non-conformist and may evoke a laugh from those who pass him, but when he drives it down the wrong side of the freeway — beware the non-conformist.

Those Who Would Destroy . . .

An Editorial

by MELVIN B. SUMMERFIELD

Public Relations Director, LBI



There are always those in the world who are "agin" things — good or bad — they feel that in their own selfish interest they can help themselves by changing and destroying accepted practices and customs.

Change, when it contributes to constructive progress is desirable at all times. Change, when it is for the purpose of creating a crisis to keep alive a controversy by which individuals will gain attention for themselves, contributes nothing to the welfare of all.

Hitler tried it and failed — among other things, he destroyed books in his campaign to change the thinking of his people to coincide with his own. In his misguided way, he thought that by destroying the experience of the ages, he could do more for himself than by adding to the existing store of knowledge.

Russian Communism under its dictators has tried the same approach by keeping the outside world hidden from its people.

Right here under our very noses there are those who for selfish interests would like to destroy that which has proven itself to be the greatest money-saver of all times for libraries and for taxpayers.

Library Binding was developed for only one purpose — not to make Library Binders rich, — heaven only knows, but to provide a type of binding which will give books the nearest thing to immortality — so that more readers

can enjoy them; — and too, that it be possible for the librarian to have more books on her shelves with no increase in budget. Budgets being what they are in these days of inflationary pressures, there is all the more reason why Library Binding is a matter of even greater importance than its original intent. There are those in their short-sightedness who refuse to see and acknowledge this valid fact and constantly fight for cheaper work — some even in the knowledge that anything less than Library Binding, which must be done only in accordance with the approved standards of the Library Binding Institute, will cost them and their libraries much more this year and decades from now.

If this issue of the Library Binder seems top-heavy with binding facts and with information from Certified Binders, please remember this — these articles have been written to bring you constructive help in buying binding. We suggest particularly as "must" reading the two articles by Mr. Weiss, through whose sincere efforts librarians, and others vitally interested in the operation of libraries, are learning the economics of binding and how it affects our educational system.

Better binding builds better libraries. The Certified Binders of the United States and Canada numbering less than 70 are dedicated to helping you, your library and your community. Not one of them is a rich man by the standards of American business. Their charges are fair and based on giving you honest value and themselves an honest living. You can help yourself by learning what they have to offer and by doing business only with a Certified Library Binder who has your interests at heart.

Quotes from Readers' Letters

"In the June, 1958 issue of *The Library Binder* on page 18, you offer nine pieces of literature available without charge.

I should like to obtain them for our library school classes for display in connection with the class in its discussion about the binding of books."

Respectfully,



"In checking over the Buying Guide in the handbook of the Catholic Library Association, I find that our geographical coverage of Library Binders is very poor. *We would have no hesitation about listing any Bindery certified by the Library Binding Institute.* May we, therefore, request that you send us a list of certified Binders so that the next edition of the handbook will be more satisfactory in this regard."

Sincerely yours,

THE HARVARD LIBRARY IN SUPPORT OF HARVARD COLLEGE

by PAUL H. BUCK

Reprinted from HARVARD TODAY, May, 1958

ED. NOTE: Paul H. Buck, Francis Lee Higginson Professor of History, Director of the University Library, Librarian of Harvard College, and Member of the Board of Syndics of the Harvard University Press, here writes upon a subject with which he is completely familiar.

When I assumed the Librarianship of Harvard College, it was abundantly clear to all of us concerned with its position at Harvard that the time had come for reaching a fundamental decision on the future of the Library. The Library was so over-committed in relation to its financial resources that the alternatives were evident — either a drastic cutback in its program or a firm commitment to continue its great and responsible role in the world of scholarship — a commitment involving large sums of money. Either alternative would vitally affect the future of teaching and research at Harvard.

The University's verdict? — that every effort must be made to maintain the Library's outstanding position — was clear; it took the form of an announcement that "A Program for Harvard College" would include, as a major item, \$15,000,000 for the Library.

Plainly, Harvard College would not be what it is without the Library's collections and its facilities. If the faculty may be compared to the brain of a university, it is equally true that a great university library resembles a powerful heart beating the life-blood of learning through the whole university body, nourishing every part of it, enabling it to draw strength from man's accumulated thought. The Library exists to provide ample materials with which the undergraduate may expand his knowledge, test his own theories, develop his philosophy, and learn how to use a great instrument of learning — an ability that will stand him in good stead throughout his life. For the Faculty, the Library is essential both for teaching and research.

The College Library is large. (In fact the University's 6 million volumes — in both general and specialized collections — comprise the largest university library in the world.) The size of the Library is less impressive, however, and far less significant than its usefulness to the members of Harvard's Faculty and to the students. It is a remarkable instrument for teaching and research, and its future cannot fail to concern anyone interested in the future of Harvard or of world scholarship. A few points may show why this is so.

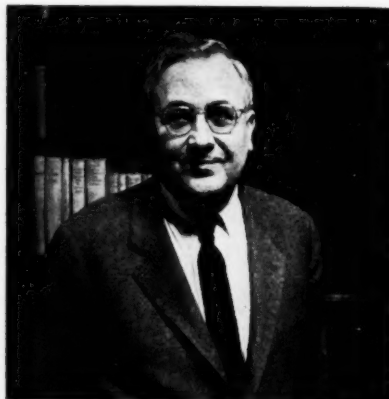


PHOTO BY W. H. TOBEY

The needs of teaching and research have always been the major consideration in determining book selection policies and policies of service; there has never been any doubt that the Library's purpose is to serve Harvard's students and Faculty. Moreover, the Library has had the benefit of continued help in selection from a group of scholarly experts — the Harvard Faculty — that a non-university library could hardly hope to match. Despite its size, the collection has been built up selectively.

Selectivity does not mean narrowness. All fields have not been cultivated intensively — Harvard has tried to avoid needless duplication of material on technology available at M.I.T., and has not emphasized other areas in which the University does relatively little teaching or research. But its collections are international in scope. The great foreign libraries, during the present century, at least, have been unable to acquire publications of countries other than their own on the scale that has been possible at Harvard. As a result, Harvard's collection on the French Revolution probably can be equalled only at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Its holdings on the Italian Risorgimento are stronger than those of any library outside Italy, if not of any in the world. And it is believed that Harvard's collection on German history surpasses that of any German library's. The collections are rich and varied; their content is exciting to anyone concerned with intellectual pursuits.

The collections require continual attention and great effort in order to maintain them, for a collection that is not alive and growing will soon deteriorate in value. But a library is much more than books and buildings. Classification systems and unavoidably complex catalogues must be provided. Skilled personnel are required to keep the machine running and to help students and professors to use it effectively.

The Harvard Library is the largest in the world that permits most of its users access to the stacks that contain most of its books. No obstacles separate Lamont's books from their readers, for Lamont is an "open stack" library. Professors, graduate students, and (by permission that is not difficult to obtain) undergraduates are free to enter the Widener stacks. Offices for members of the Faculty and stalls for teaching fellows are scattered throughout the stacks, and many a scholar spends a large share of his waking hours there. Most of the special and departmental libraries have similar policies.

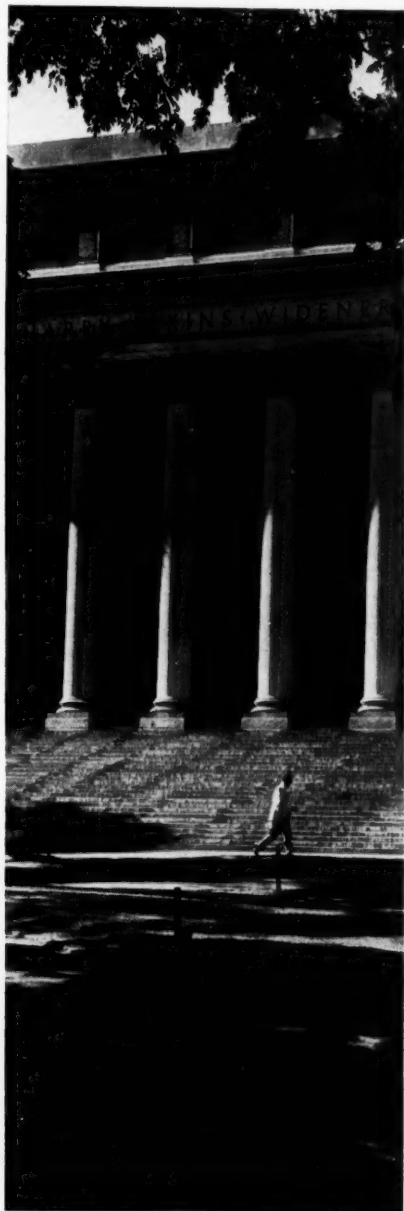
The Library has been strong enough to free Harvard teaching almost entirely from the strait-jacket of the textbook. Textbooks are useful; but a great library enables teachers to offer students much more — direct exposure to the raw materials of research and to the complexity and diversity of thought of a score of authors on a single topic. Convincing evidence that this is the form education commonly takes at Harvard is to be found in lists of reading suggested for Harvard courses and in bibliographies of honors theses.

Indeed, every educational reform or advance in Harvard College — the honors program, concentration, distribution, the tutorial system, the House plan, general education — has depended on a library capable of supporting it. Each has demanded a library that could grow with it. Surely it is no accident that the case method of instruction was developed at Harvard by a Law School and a Business School that have unequalled research library collections in their fields.

Further, it is not always easy to distinguish service to teaching from service to research. The same men, after all, do both the teaching and the research. This affects



When the Reading Period is in session, chairs are at a premium in Lamont and the other College libraries until the very minute of the closing hour.



Entrance to Harvard's Widener — world's largest university library.

the tone of the whole instructional program and greatly enriches Harvard teaching. For the undergraduate, the example of the scholar-teacher is the best possible introduction to scholarship.

The Harvard professor has a considerable advantage over his colleague in another institution who can visit the Harvard Library only during vacation or use it only by means of inter-library loan or photographic reproduction. For a good professor, no substitute can take the place of a fine library. He cannot hope to collect enough books of his own to meet all his research needs. Thus, the quality of the library that his university provides will directly affect the quality of his teaching and research. Many good professors have decided that Harvard, thanks to its Library, provides the best opportunity to do well what they most want to do.

Therefore, even if no student ever entered the Library, Harvard would still need a great library in order to meet the demands of a great Faculty. So long as its Library is outstanding, Harvard will have an extremely valuable advantage over other institutions in attracting and holding the best scholars and teachers. Harvard's professors will never be entirely satisfied with the Library, any more than they will ever be entirely satisfied with the quality of their own teaching and research. Yet, while this need for improving the Library will always be felt, it has become increasingly difficult to maintain the high quality that has been achieved in the past.

The only present alternative to abdication of its pre-eminence by the Harvard College Library is a continued struggle with the problems of size, growth, and financing. It is not easy to be the heir of generations of donors who created the world's greatest university library. It is not entirely comfortable for Harvard itself to be the heir to university leadership that has passed to it from Athens and Alexandria through the great medieval and modern universities of Europe.

Arthur Page, '05, has said in a report to the Harvard Overseers: "It may be difficult to find money enough to maintain an outstanding research library; but it would undoubtedly be much harder, if not impossible, to find money enough to assemble a great library if Harvard did not now have one. A commitment is a kind of burden, and possession of a great library does somehow involve a commitment to keep it great . . . If the Library is a burden of this sort, it is one that, like Harvard's reputation and its position of leadership, the University should gladly continue to bear."

It will be expensive for this generation to do as well for its descendants as its ancestors have done for it. The future of the Library depends upon the success of the effort that is being made to provide for its needs, and much more than the Library is at stake in the effort. Harvard's reputation, its position of leader-

ship, and its great library — whether regarded as burdens or commitments or achievements — are inextricably bound up together. The Library is an essential factor in support of that great tradition we know as Harvard College.



Peter Hsien-ting Ch'en, a candidate for a Ph.D. degree in Political Science and Far Eastern Languages, is shown at work in the Harvard Yenching Institute in Boylston Hall. On the wall above, the inscription reads: "Living in the present, yet knowing the past."

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THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF LIBRARY BINDING TO LIBRARIANS

by DUDLEY A. WEISS

In October, 1934, the Executive Board of the American Library Association, in creating the Joint Committee of American Library Association and Library Binding Institute, stated that one of its purposes was

"to encourage and, if possible, to insure the widespread acceptance and adoption, by libraries and binders, of the specifications for library binding adopted by the ALA Council on June 30, 1934 . . ."

This was a major step forward in an effort which started with the creation by ALA of a Bookbinding Committee in 1905, and the first publication of specifications for library binding which appeared in the *Library Journal* for September 1, 1923.

Subsequently, in 1939, Standards for Reinforced (Pre-Library Bound) New Books were issued after approval by ALA, LBI, the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI and the Book Buying Committee. This Standard followed the Minimum Specifications and adopted it to prebound volumes.

By 1956, twenty-two years after the issuance of the Minimum Specifications for Class A Library Binding, a writer observed that

"by adhering to these standards, inferior binding has largely disappeared from the library scene . . ."

In 1954 the Joint Committee sponsored a survey to determine the extent of usage of the specifications. One question in the survey reads as follows:

"Of your books and periodicals that are rebound, what percentage is done according to the Minimum Specifications of the Joint Committee of ALA and LBI?"

In the public library category, 80.6% of public libraries stated that books and periodicals are so rebound 100% of the time, and 11.6% between 75% and 100% of the time. Stated another way, 92.4% of all public libraries rebound according to the Minimum Specifications substantially all of their books and periodicals.

The same pattern prevailed in colleges and universities: 79% bind 100% of their books and periodicals according to the Minimum Specifications all of the time, and 91% do so for 75% to 100% of their books and periodicals.

With respect to prebounds 94% of the public libraries indicated that they bind prebounds, the largest category (81%) being children's picture books.

A certified library binder was used by 91.4% of the public libraries and 86.1% of college and reference libraries.

This survey indicated that use of a certified library binder and the Minimum Specifications for binding periodicals and rebinding books is the generally accepted practice in the conservation programs of American libraries.

The reason for the widespread use of Specifications for Library Binding and Prebinding is to be found in the numbers of circulations and uses a library obtains from materials bound in that manner. The survey elicited information which revealed that whereas volumes in publishers bindings average 26.08 circulations per volume, those bound according to the specifications average 80.25 circulations per volume, with a range up to 300 times.

In order to obtain more precise information on the relative strength of volumes under conditions of library usage, a special series of laboratory tests were conducted in 1956 by a nationally known and accredited testing company.

These tests were made on a number of identical titles, some of which were bound in reinforced publishers editions (spuriously advertised as "library binding" or "library editions") and others were prebound according to the Specifications.

Tumbling Test No. 1, dated November 14, 1956.

Six lots of books, identified as "Library Binding" and "Publishers Reinforced Binding," were subjected to a tumbling test in a revolving drum which revolved back and fourth at about 36 revolutions per minute. The books were made up of different types of binding and it was the purpose of this test to stimulate the abuse these books might receive in a library or in the hands of children and to determine how these various types of binding might stand up to such abuse.

The books were divided into six lots — the purpose of this being to have lots of almost equal weight and dimensions in each lot — and each lot was subjected to the tumbling test for a maximum period of three hours. At intervals of 30 minutes the books were individually inspected to determine the reaction of the various bindings to the test.

The samples described as "Library Binding" were bound in accordance with Minimum Specifications for Prebound New Books of the Joint Committee of American Library Association and Library Binding Institute. The samples described as "Reinforced Publisher's Binding" in lots 1 through 5 were bound in a lightweight cloth, were Singer or Smythe sewn, have lightweight and endleaves, no real hinges. The samples in lot 6 called "Buck-

ram Reinforced" has a lightweight or "record" buckram and is Singer sewn. The sample in lot 6 called "Paper Binding" is a so-called "perfect" binding which is reinforced.

Tumbling Test No. 2, dated January 14, 1957.

Twenty volumes of books representing two different type bindings, identified as "Library Binding and Publishers Reinforced Binding" were divided into five different lots, the purpose of this being to have books of almost equal weight and dimensions in each lot. Each lot contained four volumes, two Library Binding and two Publishers Reinforced Binding.

The various lots of books were subjected to a tumbling test in a revolving drum which revolved back and forth at about 36 revolutions per minute. The books were of various types of binding and it was the purpose of this test to simulate the abuse these books might receive in a library or in the hands of children and to determine how the various bindings might stand up to such abuse. This tumbling test differed from the former tumbling test, in which both the pages and cover of the books were free to open and close; in this test, however, only the book covers were free to open and close, the pages having been taped together.

Each lot of books was subjected to the tumbling test for a maximum period of three hours, at intervals of 30 minutes. The books were individually inspected to determine the reaction of the various bindings to the test.

The samples described as "Library Binding" were bound in accordance with Minimum Specifications for Prebound New Books of the Joint Committee of American Library Association and Library Binding Institute. The samples described as Reinforced Publishers Binding were bound in a lightweight cloth, were Singer or Smythe sewn, have lightweight board and endleaves, no real hinge.

ABRASION TEST

Ten volumes of books representing two different type bindings, identified as "Library Binding and Publishers Reinforced Binding" were divided into five different Lots, the purpose of this being to have books of almost equal weight and dimensions in each lot. Each lot contained 2 volumes — 1 Library binding and 1 Publishers Reinforced Edition.

Two methods of Abrasion Tests were conducted on each book representing the two types of bindings (Library Binding and Publishers Reinforced Edition). Method No. 1 — Taber Abrasion Test.

Four-inch specimens cut from the covers of each book were used in this test. Specimens mounted on the rotating table of the tester were held on contact with CS No. 17 Calibrase wheels which exerted a pressure of 1000 grams.

Each set of specimens was abraded 75 cycles and 200 cycles and then examined for degree of wear.

NOTE: Due to the limited size of sample only the 200 cycle stage was conducted on the No. 1 samples.

Method No. 2 — Universal Wear Tester (Edge Abrasion)

The bottom edges of the books were used for this test. The specimens were cut exactly $1\frac{1}{2}$ " by $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ " with the smaller dimension ($1\frac{1}{4}$ " representing the height or depth of specimen. The specimen was placed in the edge abrasion device with the bottom or edge of the book cover held uppermost and in contact with the head of tester. The head of the tester was covered with No. 320 Aloxite. When the tester was set in motion the edge of the specimen would oscillate backward and forward contacting the abradant. This action simulates to some extent the rubbing condition to which the books would be subjected when being placed onto and removed from shelves. A one half pound head load was used in this survey.

The book edges were subjected to 100 and 150 cycles and examined for degree of wear.

Test Results:

In both instances (Taber Test and Edge Abrasion Test) the samples designated as Library Method were found to possess considerably greater abrasive resistance than the samples designated as Publishers Reinforced Edition. This ranking of the samples was consistent both at the lower and higher abrasive stage.

The Minimum Specifications for Class A Library Binding and the Standard for Reinforced Pre-Library Bound New Volumes have been revised from time to time, and on January 1, 1958 they were issued by LBI as Standards for Library Binding and Standards for Prebinding. They are referred to in this Handbook as the Standards.

There are three fundamental economic reasons which underlie the continuing and growing use of Standard Library Binding and Prebinding.

First: some \$90,000,000 was spent by Public, College and University, Special and School libraries in 1956 on book appropriations. While this is a tremendous figure it represents a small fraction of our national investment in libraries, the goal of which is to enable a reader to find what he wants, where he wants it, and in a form he can use.

Standard Library Binding involves more than merely built-in strength to withstand the rigors of repeated use, and often abuse. The Standard requires careful collation, to ensure completeness, for a book or periodical with missing pages, charts or graphs is of little or no value to the reader. It requires a volume that is easy to open and which will

lie flat. Oversewing, rounding, backing and other operations are designed to and do accomplish that objective. Volumes must be attractive, particularly juveniles. Library bound volumes today have attractive colored, decorated and illustrated covers, so that they are as esthetically as attractive to a reader as publishers bound volumes, and in fact frequently are more appealing to readers.

The first major economic significance then lies in the fact that a library's collection is maintained at the peak of its usefulness to readers. Hence, the substantial investment in our libraries is sustained with but a minimum depreciation.

The second economic factor involves library budgets. The budgetary significance may be aptly summed up by saying that an adequate library binding budget is a budget saving device. What is adequate depends to a large degree upon the type of library, its materials, the community or reader complex and similar relevant factors which affect the material being used.

The American Library Annual for 1958 contains the following table (p. 65):

FUNDS FOR BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND BINDING AS A RATIO TO INCOME

	Books Only	Periodicals Only	Binding Only
Public Libraries			
15.7% of budget of which	79.7%	7.2%	13.1%
College Libraries			
28.1% of budget of which	68.4%	22.5%	12.7%
Special Libraries			
11.4% of budget of which	60.1%	27.4%	12.5%

Based on these statistics, Public Libraries spent 2.05% of their total income on binding, College Libraries spent 3.56% and Special Libraries 1.42% for such purpose.

The statistics as to Public Libraries compares favorably with the 1954 Joint Committee Survey referred to above which indicated Public Libraries spend 13.49% of their budget on new volumes and 2.96% for binding. Put another way, the binding budget is one-fifth that of the budget for new volumes.

In the pamphlet, "Cost of Public Library Service in 1956", which is a supplement to Public Library Service, (ALA, Chicago, 1956) budgets for various sizes of libraries are suggested. The following is based on the data contained in that publication.

"Costs of Public Library Service in 1956"

A Supplement to "Public Library Service, A Guide to Evaluation, with Minimum Standards" (Prepared by Co-ordinating Committee on Revision of Public Library Standards, Public Library Division, American Library Association, 1956).

Unit costs used:

Current book titles	\$2.45 per volume
Replacement of older titles	2.20 per volume
Periodical titles	4.50 per annual subscription
Rebinding	1.65 per book 4.75 per magazine

BUDGET I. 50,000 People (County)

1. Cost of Current titles (4,000 vols.) & Replacements (500)	\$25,355
2. Cost of Rebinding (700 @ \$1.65)	1,155
3. Ratio of 1 - 2	4.6%
4. Cost of 325 Periodicals	1,650
5. Cost of binding (100 @ \$4.75)	475
6. Ratio of 4 - 5	29%
7. Total Budget:	\$170,315

BUDGET II. 100,000 People

1. Cost of Current Titles (5,000 plus 13,000 duplicates) and 1,000 Replacements	\$44,100
2. Cost of Rebinding (1400 @ \$1.65)	2,310
3. Ratio of 1 - 2	5%
4. Cost of 375 Periodicals @ \$4.50	1,900
5. Cost of Binding 150 @ \$4.75	713
6. Ratio of 4 - 5	37%
7. Total Budget:	\$293,285

Everything

for the Library Binder . . .

- DAVEY BINDER BOARD
- BACKING FLANNEL AND DENIM
- INTERLAKEN CLOTH AND BUCKRAM
- DUPONT PX CLOTH, BUCKRAM AND FABRIKOID
- GUMMED HOLLANDS AND CAMBRIC
- GANE'S FLEXIBLE, CASE MAKING AND STRIPPING GLUES
- EDGE COLORS — SIZINGS — LACQUER — VARNISH
- END SHEET, BACKING AND FLEXIBLE PAPERS
- STAY CLOTH — SUPER — SEWING THREADS
- GANE'S CASING-IN PASTE — HEAD-BANDS
- PEERLESS GENUINE GOLD AND STAMPING FOILS

plus HUNDREDS of other Supplies,
Tools, New and Rebuilt Equipment
Over 111 years of "Know-How"

GANE BROTHERS AND LANE, INC.

CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • SAN FRANCISCO • LOS ANGELES
Gane Brothers & Co. of New York, Inc.

BUDGET III. 100,000 County

1. Cost of 5,000 Current Titles, plus
14,000 duplicates and 1,000
replacements \$48,750
2. Cost of Rebinding 1,400 volumes 2,310
3. Ratio of 1-2 4.8%
4. Cost of 445 Periodicals @ \$4.50 2,000
5. Cost of Binding (150 @ \$4.75) 713
6. Ratio of 4-5 35%
7. Total Expenditure: \$300,688

BUDGET IV. City & Metropolitan County

1. Cost of 5,000 Current Titles,
25,000 duplicates and 2,200
replacements \$78,340
2. Cost of rebinding (2,800 vols.
@ \$1.65) 4,620
3. Ratio of 1-2 5.7%
4. Cost of 600 Periodical
Subscriptions @ \$4.50 3,000
5. Cost of Binding (200 @ \$4.75) 950
6. Ratio of 4-5 31.6%
7. Total Library Expenditures: \$521,849

The 1954 survey indicated that college and university libraries range from 1.05% to 40% of total budget for binding, with an average of 11.1% using only reported figures in the middle ranges, with an overall average of 10.5%. The average for new books was 35.57% so that the binding budget is about two-fifths that of the new book budget.

How does a library proceed to determine an adequate binding budget? Some have made elaborate studies of circulation or loan figures (see Webb, William, "How We Determine Our Binding Budget", *Library Binder*, Vol. III No. 2, August, 1955, p. 1). Others have a rule of thumb, such as allocating one dollar for binding for every four dollars or five dollars for new volumes, plus the cost of binding periodicals. Prebinds are considered as new volumes.

A sound method for a library to follow is periodically to review its inventory so as to bring it up to maximum-reader appeal and usability. This is usually handled as a separate special budgetary allocation. Annually it determines its budget based upon the requirements of its readers, with a minimum that is necessary for maintaining its collection.

Whatever the type of library, the effect of an adequate budget for binding is that by making books last longer, it frees money for other library purposes. This is so because the usable life of a volume is increased and a library may thus have more funds for purchase of new titles. Library binding then enables an increase in the number of titles in a library collection.

The third economic significance of the use of library binding and prebinding is that it furnishes a library with a standard which it can use in purchasing volumes.

To select a method of measuring the cost of a volume involves consideration of many

factors such as allocation of payroll and administrative expenses involved in the selection and acquisition of the volume. One method is to determine the cost per circulation or use. This is based upon the premise that the volume is acquired to be used, and the cost per use is a fair yardstick for the determination of the libraries' investment in the volume.

The use of Standard Library Binding substantially reduces the cost per circulation. Assuming a unit cost of current volumes at \$2.45 (ALA Annual, 1958, p. 96), the cost of acquisition at \$2.00, there is a total cost of \$4.45. If the volume circulates the average of about 25 times, the cost per circulation is 17.9c. If that same volume is then rebound in Standard Library Binding, at a cost of \$1.65, it may be expected to furnish at least 80 additional circulations at a cost per circulation of 2c per circulation. The volume will thus have 120 circulations before it has to be discarded with a total cost of \$6.10 and with an average cost per circulation of 5.08c per circulation. Had the volume not been rebound, but new volumes purchased, the cost of new volumes would have been 3.2 times the cost of one volume or \$14.34.

Hence for 120 circulations, by using library binding, a library's cost for the volume is reduced from \$14.34 to \$6.10, and its cost per circulation is reduced from 17.9c to 5.08c.

With respect to prebinds, the same justification applies. Most prebinds are in juveniles, where the number of circulations in original bindings is less than that of adult fiction, for example. This becomes important in the purchase of new volumes. A library can calculate what it should pay for a new volume by an analysis of the potential number of circulations. To illustrate let us assume a volume costs \$2.45 in publisher's edition and \$1.65 more when prebound or a total of \$4.10. Adding \$2.00 for acquisition cost, we have a total of \$4.45 for the publisher's edition, and \$6.10 for the prebound. For \$6.10 there are 80 circulations or a cost of 7.87c per circulation, while for \$4.40 there are 25 circulations or a cost of 17.8c per circulation. For 80 circulations there would have to be 2 additional acquisitions or a total cost of \$13.35 as against \$6.10. Hence, although the initial price may appear lower, the cost of publishers' editions are actually 2.2 times higher than that of prebounds (with Standard Library Binding) when the number of circulations purchased is considered.

There has been a tremendous growth in the use of prebounds, particularly in juveniles, in the past several years. This is particularly true with respect to school libraries, as our school systems expand to meet our growing population. Substantial sums are being expended for school libraries, and many book sellers are seeking to fill the demand for books selling editions that may be reinforced,

but which do not have the strength of pre-bounds, although they are so advertised. When a library can buy 80 circulations for \$6.10 by buying prebinds, and \$13.35 by buying regular editions, the cost of prebinds is only 45% that of publisher's editions.

SUMMARY

1. Standards for library rebinding and pre-binding were developed by the cooperation of librarians and library binders.
2. The purpose of library binding standards is
 - a. to give a volume the built-in strength necessary to enable a volume to withstand normal library use,
 - b. to ensure a completely collated volume, easy for a reader to use, and
 - c. to reduce the cost per circulation or use of library volumes to a minimum.
3. A sound preservation practice is based upon an adequate binding budget.
4. An adequate binding budget is a budget-saving device, enabling a library to obtain the maximum number of uses from a collated or complete volume, thereby reducing the library's expenses for maintaining its collection.

GANE BROS. ELECTS FOUR



On February 6th, the occasion of the annual Board of Directors' meeting of Gane Brothers & Lane, Inc., 4 new Vice Presidents were elected. Reading left to right they are W. K. Leutz, Chicago; G. D. Jecklin, St. Louis; F. G. Leeder, Chicago; and D. E. Leutz, San Francisco. F. G. Leeder was also appointed to the office of Sales Manager of the Chicago office.

Because of his length of service, having started with the organization in 1908, W. G. Leutz, Secretary, was honored by the Board of Directors' and co-workers of Gane Brothers & Lane, Inc., by being presented with a watch as a memento of the occasion.



TAKE THIS COVER
FOR INSTANCE —
IT IS CALLED A

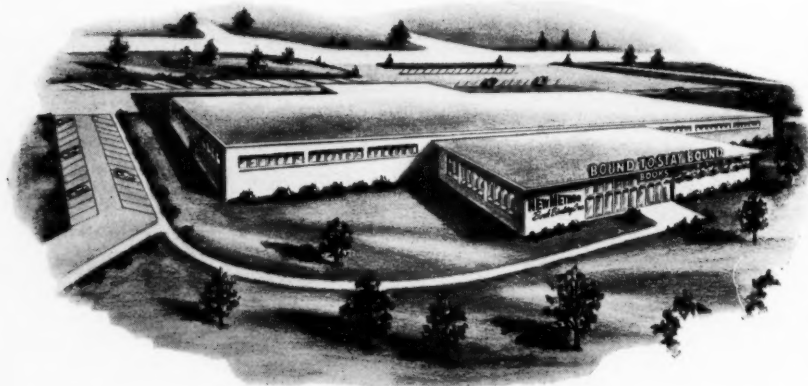
Picture Cover*
AND IS KNOWN
TO LIBRARIANS

... and Library Binders everywhere as the best money can buy — outwearing all others, outshining all others in attractiveness and color — The best possible investment you can make to insure against obsolescence and inflation.

When you place your next order for rebinding or for prebound books be sure to specify *Genuine PICTURE COVERS** made only in New York City.



Construction Begins on New Method Book Bindery's Large, Ultra-Modern Plant



An attractive new one-story structure, housing one of the largest book binding operations in the country, is now under construction at Jacksonville, Ill., for New Method Book Bindery, Inc., manufacturers of "Bound-To-Stay-Bound" prebound books. This ultra-modern book binding plant has more than 43,000 square feet of floor space. Nearly three-quarters of this area, or 34,630 square feet, will be devoted to manufacturing and stock inventory. An additional 9,000 square feet will be used for offices, loading dock and employee facilities, including lounge and built-in kitchen.

Building Designed Around Machines

Every detail in the design of the modern New Method Book Bindery plant was planned with careful attention given to placement of machines, assembly operations and general traffic flow. "We know it's cheaper to build a square building," agreed New Method's President, Lawrence Sibert, "But, what we did was to place our machines in the most efficient way we've learned and then we requested the architects to design a building to go around our layout."

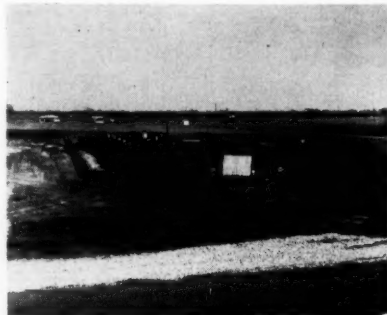
Air In Plant Completely Controlled

No factor in today's use of modern building materials and technology has been overlooked. Even the air in the new structure will be completely controlled for temperature and humidity. The building will be steel framed, with an exterior of tangerine-colored brick and with an interior of concrete block. The

front will be dressed up with Bedford stone, a planter trough on the right and a section of Roman brick on the left. The company's treasured motto, "Bound-To-Stay-Bound," will adorn the canopy over the south entrance to the building. The structure itself will stand near the center of a graded and spacious lawn of seven acres, part of which is to be used for parking lots, asphalt-floored, accommodating 116 automobiles.

Plant Ready Before Late Summer

Construction of the New Method plant is expected to be completed before the end of the summer. At that time, the company's en-



Ground being broken for New Method Plant. This vast plain in Central Illinois offers plenty of room for expansion.

tire book binding operation will move to the new plant site from their present quarters at 230 South Kosciusko Street in Jacksonville, first occupied by New Method Book Bindery, Inc. in 1924.

The new plant's modern manufacturing facilities and larger storage area will simplify and speed up bindery operations. Materials entering the New Method plant will be handled easily, quickly, from the moment they arrive at the loading dock—on through the U-shaped assembly area to the stock shelves, where books are to be grouped for future shipment. This increased efficiency means: Higher Total Production — In Less Time — At Lower Cost — which contribute to direct savings for all New Method customers.

CELEBRATES 40 YEARS

Mr. Frank Schmidt has been with the St. Louis Public Library for more than 40 years, and foreman since September 1, 1950.



CHIVERS EMPLOYEE RETIRES



Miss Gertrude Pantau recently retired after working over fifty years for the Chivers Book Binding Co. For many years she was the female supervisor.

PHILADELPHIA BINDER MARRIES

Miss Jean M. Campbell of Ardmore and Mr. Charles D. Allen of Havertown were married on February 5, 1959. The couple was united in marriage by the Rev. Andrew Mutch at the Bedside of the bride's father, Captain John M. Campbell in the West Chester Memorial Hospital, West Chester, Pa. Captain Campbell, who died on the 14th day of February, was the former head of the Board of Underwriters for the Port of Philadelphia. Mr. Allen is sole owner of Savidge & Krimmel, Certified Library Binders of Philadelphia.

NORTH TEXAS STATE COLLEGE OFFERS COURSE IN BINDING AND CONSERVATION

North Texas State College at Denton, Texas has long been interested in the binding business. For over 30 years, library binding has been accomplished on campus in its own binding plant which has grown from a very modest beginning in 1928 to a complete modern unit.

The Bindery, being a department of the library, serves well the needs of an expanding library system which has grown to a collection of over 330,000 volumes at present. Work for other campus departments is also performed by the bindery.

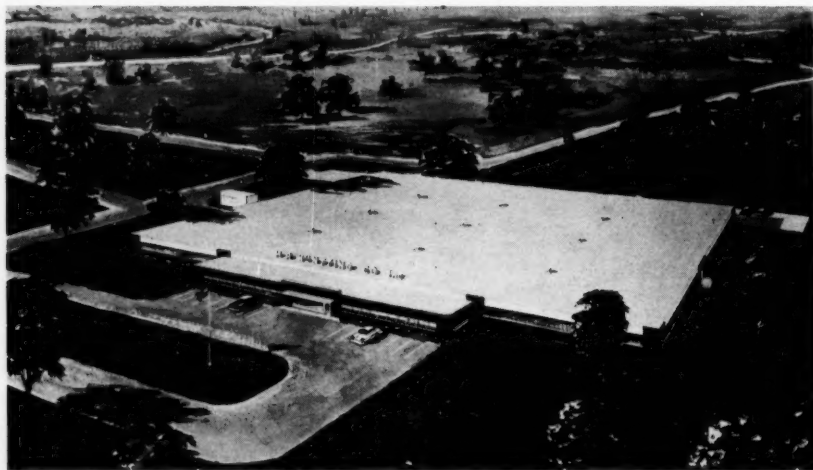
The bindery also serves the Library School through the course offered in Bookbinding and Book Conservation. The class, composed primarily of future librarians, is conducted in the bindery where all its facilities are available for instruction.

G. T. Hardesty, the Manager, holds a Bachelor and Master degree in Education. He is not a newcomer to library binding, having begun his binding career in 1947 with a small bindery of his own. He joined the college staff in 1950. His avocation keeps him busy in off hours in a home workshop suited for picture framing and repair of Bibles and restoration of old volumes.



G. T. Hardesty, Manager of the Bookbindery and Instructor of Library Service demonstrates to his binding class the method of sewing on cords, perhaps the oldest of methods yet having application for some library materials today.

Hunting Moves to New Home



The latest member of LBI to bow to the necessity of its expansion demands is the H. R. Hunting Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, who have just completed the moving of their entire operation to their new location in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts.

The Hunting Company, nationally known booksellers and pioneer of prebinders, after long and painful planning, decided that the expanding demands of their service to Libraries could only be met by more spacious quarters, and acquired land on the sightly location of the Massachusetts Industrial Park in Chicopee Falls next to Westover Field, adjacent to the Massachusetts Turnpike at the Springfield Exit. Ground was broken on a spacious eight acre site on October 7, 1958, and in spite of the severe winter weather the contractor's promise of completion by March 15 was kept, and the building was ready for occupancy on that date.

On March 16, 1959, the stupendous task of moving started and in response to General Manager J. Arthur Bousquet's promise that

service to Libraries must be uninterrupted, everyone joined in the round-the-clock job of moving stock and equipment to the new location, and in an incredibly short time operation was completed and production resumed.

The new building comprises an area of 70,000 square feet all on one level, has ample parking space for employees, is easily accessible for everyone, and has special parking facilities for visitors. The 70,000 square foot area will provide ample space for the large inventories of publishers and prebinds as well as greater facilities for the receiving, processing, and shipping of orders. A considerable portion of the area will also be occupied by the Bindery of the Hunting Company for its Hunting Quality Buckram pre-binding operation for libraries.

The H. R. Hunting Company was founded by the late Henry R. Hunting in 1904, and has long been famous in the library service field. They serve thousands of public and School Libraries, furnishing them any books of any publishers in any binding.

ROUND ROBIN HOOD'S BARN

Life might be simpler if patrons could learn to ask for material directly instead of by the ingenious, devious, and often tortuous paths they pursue. Reference struggled to locate a street map of Tiajuana, Mexico, only to find out that all the man wanted was the date of the Mexican Revolution. (It seems he had been in Tiajuana and remembered that one of the streets was named for the date.)

—*Spirit of St. Louis,*
St. Louis Public Library

TIME FOUND OR LOST?

What's to be done with the time found through increased mechanization? If it is used to build the library's services, to make them indispensable to a community in a democracy, then the public will offer MORE financial support. Libraries have the information needed for citizens' decisions on current and crucial events — are we taking the time to make it available? — S.A.

MISS, LIBRARY NEWS

Make Cheaper Bindings or Bind Cheaper

by FRANKLIN R. BROWN
Chivers Book Binding Company, Inc.

During our experience in the Library Binding Industry, it has been very interesting to study changes in methods, processes and appearance of the product. It has given us a great deal of satisfaction to have played a part in the development of the present day library bound book as we know it.

Much thought and cooperation between binders and the librarians has contributed to the bindings which look so much like new books on the library shelves. The result is self evident, but one should not overlook the effort necessary to produce such colorful attractive library bindings.

Less known and much less considered is the struggle to discover new production methods to keep pace with the rising costs of labor and various other expenses necessary in the operation of a business. Due to the nature of library binding, completely automatic equipment has been more or less impossible, and most has in reality been nothing more than an aid to the hands. Production is geared to the individual worker and the pace he sets. Think about it! Most of the operations performed in library binderies are done exactly as they were 25 years ago and in many cases 50 years ago. All shops, large or small, have many gadgets which have been devised to increase production by doing mechanically a job which is normally done entirely by hand but practically all of these machines are hand fed. We must find a better way if we are to continue to meet the rising costs of inflation and at the same time keep prices within the reach of library budgets.

Most binders today, even the smaller shops, have developed systems for handling orders which help a great deal in work flow and in many of the plants, planned production has cut labor costs to some extent. Material handling is also under constant study for any improvement that can be made to eliminate unnecessary labor. Mechanization is the most difficult and also the most expensive area remaining to be developed.

Automatic equipment is not only needed but is absolutely necessary to our industry. Present day advances in electronics and hydraulics may show us the way. We realize full well the problems involved such as variation in size, in material, in library instructions, etc. but these problems will have to be met and overcome.

The problem is not to make cheaper bindings but to bind cheaper. The present standard of library binding cannot be weakened with-

out destroying all that has gone before in years of research and hard work. As a binding it has taken the test of time and proven to be what is needed to preserve library collections.

Automatic equipment to perform the exact same type of binding, or better if possible, is the answer. It will be an expensive program which can be developed only by those willing to invest in it.

However, we are confident that this will be done in the near future and the most interesting part of our growth as an industry by mechanical means is ahead of us.

ST. LOUIS U. LIBRARY MOVES

St. Louis University is scheduled to begin moving in April into the new Pius XII multi million dollar library. This modern 5 story building will house 3 libraries of the University and the famous Vatican Microfilm collection which is the only one of its kind.

NEWS FROM NEW MEXICO

The New Mexico Library Association Conference of 1959 was held at New Mexico's 'Rocket City', Alamogordo, Thursday through Saturday, April 9-11. Almost all of New Mexico's college, high school and special librarians attended. Under the expert guidance of Dr. James Dyke, librarian of Eastern New Mexico University, and 1958-59 President of the Conference, all special sections held successful meetings. Mrs. Helen Saunders, librarian of Albuquerque Valley High School, was inaugurated as the Association's new President at the Saturday morning breakfast.

Among the thirty exhibitors were two library binders, both members of LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE, The Dieter Book-binding Co. of Denver and New Mexico Bookbinders, Inc. of Albuquerque. At the Friday evening banquet Mr. J. Wesley Dieter observed Dieter's immemorial custom of bestowing corsages on the lady librarians in attendance.

One of the newest members of the Albuquerque Club of Printing House Craftsmen is Bernard Jester, President of New Mexico Bookbinders, Inc. of Albuquerque.

Work and Craftsmanship

by EDWARD WHEELER
Hertzberg New Method Inc.

To the library binding industry, based as it is on hand labor and steeped in a tradition of skills, techniques and arts going back literally for centuries, work and craftsmanship are subjects which are both interesting and challenging.

Each job has its own dignity. A person may develop pride in his work regardless of what it is. A man using a wooden pusher to unload grain from box-cars found a better way to get his weight behind it, turning a job of the utmost drudgery into a satisfying adventure. A truck driver loves the feeling of responsibility that comes over him when he gets behind the wheel. There is no job in the world so dull that it would not present interesting angles to some individual. It is true that one job is more interesting than another, but not nearly so true as that one individual is more interested than another.

A worker becomes a craftsman when he comes to love his job so well that he starts putting something of himself into it, especially in the acquisition of knowledge so that he gains the know-how and skill to supplement his aptitudes and make him an expert who revels in his work. If a workman feels that he is not a craftsman, he should turn his imagination loose. Certainly, a workman cannot accomplish anything great unless his imagination had furnished him with a goal. All of us are more creative than we suspect. It was imagination and ingenuity which enabled the bookbinder to replace the weight on top of a book with the book-press, developed by making a special use of the screw. Much greater mechanical genius, inspiration and painstaking engineering development undoubtedly went into the design and construction of the machine which supplanted hand sewing and made possible library binding as we know it today.

The word craftsman may be used equally to describe a competent technician or a great artist. It does not apply to any particular sort of occupation but, rather to the special sort of way in which a person carries out his job, whatever it may be. The true craftsman constructs his product as perfectly as he can. Men have done wonderful things with thought and tools, but the inventor, the philosopher, the business executive, and the master mechanic need to be first of all and at heart craftsmen.

Naturally, the craftsman is an expert in his work. He does not fumble. He may or may not be able to score a superior mark in a written examination, but he does apply his knowledge in a superior practical way. He

puts the stamp of his spirit on his work, so that it becomes uniquely his.

A man may hide his inner self from you, or misrepresent himself to you in every other way, but he cannot in his work. His imagination, his perseverance, his impatience, his clumsiness, his cleverness, everything is there in his work. If he has taken a beat-up book and rebound it well it means that a thoughtful person has prepared it, a careful person has sewed it, an honest person cemented it, and a conscientious person finished and put it into press. The craftsman habitually does well what he has to do. He isn't prompted so much by pride in being able to do something as by satisfaction in being able to do it well.

To the craftsman in writing, the right words seem to come easily; to the craftsman in metal, the exactly correct twist of the wrist; to the craftsman in business the best answer to the problem comes more often than not. There is a craftsman-like quality and skill to even the simplest action, such as the spreading of paste on the spine of a book. There is a best way of doing that, and the person who has done it that way may stand beside all other craftsmen because of his ability.

The craftsman is not easily satisfied with his work. He asks 'What can I do to better or extend it?' His vision is on the horizon rather than at his feet, though he knows that perfection in any endeavour must start with a very small advance. He tries every day to know more than he did the day before. It is essential to our nature as human beings that there be no 'end'. By combining curiosity with experience, and knowledge with experiment, he attains the most solid satisfaction given to human beings, the happiness of endless attaining.

He must realize that to reach this stage he needs to know deeply. If he works in wood, he does not know merely the surface of his plank, but the heart of the tree. If he is a bookbinder, he knows what is entailed in each operation, how to correct the faults that are in nearly every book, so that the finished product will be a volume which will not only stand up through many circulations, but will also look attractive. If he is a business man, he knows what causes the ups and downs on the chart of his profit cycle. The value of intimacy and familiarity with one's material is of paramount importance.

The craftsman must not be thought of as one who works with his hands alone. If we consider one who *does* work with his hands we find that his craftsmanship comes from his head. He visualizes, seeing how a piece of material would look when moved elsewhere, or if something else were done to it. He has a memory for details, noting imperfections as well as perfections. He has the ability to picture to himself the appearance of his hands

as they manipulate material and tools. All of these, the factors that direct his manual skill, are products of his brain.

Judgement is a definite part of craftsmanship. A man must know what he is trying to do and find the best way to accomplish it. He must have the courage to judge for himself between two or more ways of doing a job. Which is the best?

Craftsmanship enhances personal worth. The work of any of us may matter very little to the world, but it matters very much to ourselves how we do it. The craftsman gets a certain kick and glow out of self-fulfillment, and his work has for him a continual nobleness, gives him a sense of maturity. There is no other sensation quite like it. It is the best sublimation for rage and anger, and a perfect escape from self pity. Just working at a thing with enthusiasm and with a belief that the job may be accomplished gives relish to life. It enable us to adapt more readily to the changes required of us by life, and to crises, helping attain, thereby, a healthy emotional maturity.

Craftsmanship is work well done, but it has room, too, for thoughtfulness and invention, and, where it is appropriate, fancy. In probably no other line of endeavour, with the possible exception of the pure arts and sciences, has so much skill and talent been exercised as in bookbinding. The art work and beauty of many of the fine bindings in existence bear mute evidence of loving care and craftsmanship, considerably beyond the requirements of ability alone.

Being in the right job is a valuable help toward satisfying one's ambition to amount to something. A person who finds his place and applies himself to seek excellence in it becomes a craftsman. No one can rob him of that. His aspirations may outrun his immediate powers, and he may suffer occasional periods of frustration, but his innate sense of craftsmanship gives his life meaning. Many a man has to draw his own chart for learning. Beyond technical training our young people need a broad general education. The man who is broadly informed is always ahead of the one who is just doing a job, and he is less at the mercy of fate. The importance of acquiring this background is too often lost sight of, in the pace at which a man pursues his job. Important off-the-job interests are pushed aside with the old excuse 'lack of time'. Yet, when we study the stories of successful craftsmen we find that somehow they found time to enrich their minds and their lives. To pursue education, on an extended front and beyond the immediate necessities of a job, can well make the difference between a worker or a craftsman, between mediocrity and excellence.

ART GUILD ENTERTAINS SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

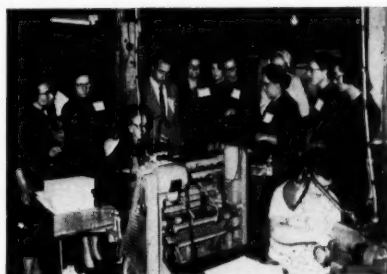
The Cincinnati Chapter of the Special Libraries Association held its monthly meeting in the plant of the ART GUILD BINDERY, INC., on Wednesday, February 18, 1959, at 7:30 P.M.

In order that the librarians could view all operations in action, employees of the firm started their day at noon and worked until 9:00 P.M. that evening.

About 45 librarians attended, a larger turnout than they ever had before. Divided into four groups, they were escorted through the plant by bindery personnel, after which they retired to a specially arranged area on another floor in the building where their business meeting was held.

The evening took on a somewhat festive mood for its culmination when refreshments were served in the form of tea, coffee and delicious pastry. As the guests departed, each was given an attractive ceramic "bookworm" as a small memento of their visit to the bindery.

The Mmes. J. George Ort, Fred W. Schilling and Hugo Grummich, wives of the president, vice president and manager, of the Art Guild Bindery, respectively, served as hostesses for the occasion of the evening.

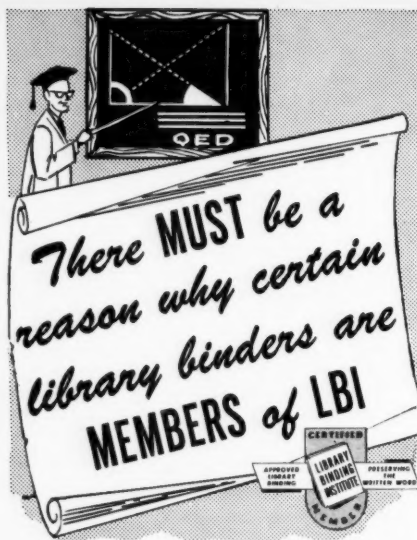


Mr. Hugo Grummich is explaining the overseeing machine process to a group of librarians.

SOUTHERN BUILDS NEW PLANT

Southern Library Bindery broke ground for our new plant in a new suburban industrial park around the middle of January. The new plant will have 7,000 square feet of floor space. It is being built of concrete blocks with a brick front, with a prestressed concrete roof. This completely fire-proof building, will be air-conditioned and will cost approximately \$45,000.00, including land. There is adequate land for future expansion and off the street parking will be furnished for employees and visitors.

May, 1959



The Library Binding Institute was founded by men of skill and integrity whose one desire has been to set and maintain highest possible standards for the Library Binding Industry . . . These men, their successors and serious newcomers who have joined the Institute in recent years are dedicated to a principle: — that of binding library books according to specifications and standards which have proven to give libraries greatest circulation at lowest cost.

To be a member of LBI, a Binder may be certified only after giving evidence of his responsibility and his ability to meet these high standards. Binders who fulfill these requirements are invited to join LBI and make every effort to do so for the recognition it affords. That's why membership has doubled in five years.

To you, the librarian, this means much because you can pick a certified member of LBI to handle your binding orders and be sure you are getting the best and the most for your money.

To know who these binders are, write today for the official list of Certified LBI Members. We'll send you at the same time copies of the "Standards for Library Binding" which is on the MUST reading list for every Librarian. We'll also tell you about the other free aids LBI has to offer such as movies, slides, helpful brochures, our magazine, posters, etc.

Write today, won't you? to —

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10 State St., Boston 9, Mass.

FACTS ABOUT LEATHER

JOHN G. RIEGEL
Wagenvoord & Co.

Occasionally persons of all generations question the scarred appearance of genuine leather so we thought the following would be apropos.

Every animal inevitably comes in contact with some form of disease, barbed wire fences, bramble bushes, sharp stones or other hazards on the range with the result that healed scars or scratches are noticeable on the finished top grain leather. In no way are these imperfections nor do they lessen the attractiveness or durability of that leather. They indicate the markings of nature and are conclusive proofs of the genuineness of the product.

Certified Library Binders have this to add about leather bound books.

Leather, being the hide of an animal, is full of very small pores. Because the skin is not alive, these pores absorb moisture when exposed to dampness perhaps causing mildew. High, dry temperatures cook the leather fibres which will develop surface cracks or crack through as the lubricating fats dry up.

Leather bond books should be stored at normal temperature, away from radiators or any other heat source, or damp basements. No satisfactory substitute for leather has ever been found. Science has made many substitutes — some that will actually wear longer, but none have the same appearance, feel or looks of genuine leather. As leather books get old an application of Leather Vita will help restore the brilliancy of the leather.

Your Certified Library Binder is ever ready to serve you.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO HELP WRITE A BOOK?

LBI is preparing a revised edition of the **LIBRARY BINDING MANUAL**, which will substantially expand the present edition and cover all phases of conservation problems.

Readers of **THE LIBRARY BINDER** are invited to submit material which is suitable for incorporation in the **MANUAL**.

What the editors are seeking are solutions librarians have developed for specific problems. Examples are: determination of budgets, handling problems peculiar to various kinds of libraries (special, Catholic, public, school, law, medical, college, reference, governmental, urban, rural, etc.,) relations with trustees, purchasing agents and other, selection of specifications.

Credit will be given to all who submit material. Send your remarks to Library Binding Institute, 10 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

May, 1959

How to Keep Librarians

by JAMES KELLER
Savannah Evening Press

Losing an average of one librarian a day is a problem confronting the New York City Public Library system, the largest of its kind in the world.

The salary problem has caused more than 331 librarians to turn in their resignations thus far.

Underpaying librarians, teachers and others in influential fields can be short-sighted economy. Too often, it deprives the public of the knowledge, guidance and inspiration which these public servants are equipped by God to give. Sooner or later everyone suffers.

More individuals with the needed talent and ideals should be encouraged to take up or remain at careers in such vital spheres. But the public must provide them with the reasonable compensation justly merited by their role and training.

Cutting costs of public services is a serious problem confronting city, state and federal governments. But in seeking economies, take care not to lose the valuable service of dedicated individuals who contribute much while asking comparatively little in return.

"In this is My Father glorified; that you bring forth very much fruit." (John 15:8)

Bless in a special way, O Lord, those who devote themselves to serving the common good.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

NEW BUILDING FOR MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

A new Institutional member of LBI the Minneapolis Public Library has broken ground for a new building. Located in downtown Minneapolis and covering one square block, when finished it will be one of the country's finest.

In Memoriam

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. J. Harpell, Sr., President of HARPELL'S PRESS CO-OPERATIVE, Gardenvale, Quebec, Canada, on February 29, 1959.



This L.B.I. Literature has been prepared for you, the Librarian, and all others associated with Libraries. It contains a wealth of helpful information to assist you in getting responsible binding advice and service from approved binders.

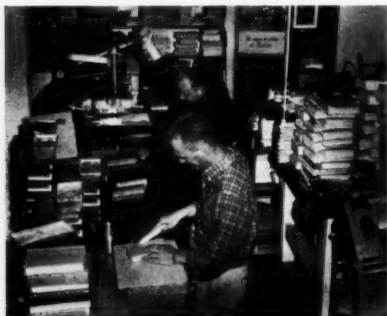
1. LBI POSTER — Issued yearly to assist you in your Public Relations program.
2. 41 OPERATIONS — Shows you exactly what you must expect from rebinding.
3. LBI STANDARDS FOR LIBRARY BINDING.
4. LBI STANDARDS FOR PRE-LIBRARY BOUND NEW BOOKS.
5. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT LIBRARY BINDING for Librarians, Trustees and Purchasing Agents.
6. LIST OF CERTIFIED BINDERS.
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9. BROCHURE, Talk About Library Binding.
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10 State St., Boston 9, Mass.

FRANCISCAN FATHERS OPERATE PROVINCIAL LIBRARY BINDERY

The Provincial Library Bindery is operated by the Franciscan Fathers of California for the purpose of keeping books and periodicals bound for its numerous high schools, parish churches, and monasteries. The principal places being, namely, four of the historic Old Missions of California, Santa Barbara, San Miguel, San Luis Rey, and San Antonio de Padua. Brother Wenceslaus, O.F.M., is in charge of the bookbinding, with younger brothers working under his direction learning the art of bookbinding. Occasionally outside help is hired when necessary. The bindery was started in 1903, and for the first 50 years was located in the Old Mission at Santa Barbara. Due to expanding growth, the bindery was moved in 1953 to the San Antonio Mission where new and larger quarters had been provided for it.



*The Provincial Library Bindery . . .
Bros. Wenceslaus, O.F.M., at the Kensol
Stamper, and Chuch Dussing casing books in.*

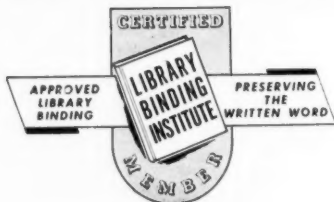


LBI MEMBER IS HORSE FANCIER

"Fancier" in the dictionary is described as "one who has a critical knowledge of a class of animals." Paul Heckman of the Bindery by the same name meets all the requirements as your editor discovered on a recent trip to North Manchester, Indiana. Here's Paul with one of his favorite fillies — one of twenty-one beautiful quarter horses in his stable — and more on the way.



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May, 1959

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